

SLU

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.
4. [Sleep, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wise-man's Surgery.*
As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*
To *SLUG*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with ill-renewed shame. *Fairy Queen.*
He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle,
but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*

One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares. *L'Estrange.*
SLUGGARD. *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have taken a tardy *slugard* here. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
Up, up, says avarice; thou shalt not again,
Stretch thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant lures no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *slugard* wakes. *Dryden.*
Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *slugard* sleep. *Dry.*
To *SLUGGARDIZE*. *v. a.* [from *slugard*.] To make idle; to make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *slugardize* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. *Shakespeare.*
SLUGGISH. *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful *slug* he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*
The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source. *Spenser.*
One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

SLUGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.
The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run; which, if they lose, it is thro' their own *sluggishness*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *B. Johnson.*
It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. f.* [*sluys*, Dutch; *sluys*, French; *sluys*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready flood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*
Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton.*
If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd
Unbounded forrow from her eyes:
And sent her wallings to the skies. *Prior.*

To *SLUICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his innocent soul through streams of blood. *Shakespeare.*
Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*
You wrong me, if you think I'll tell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes.

In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryden. Span. Fryer.*
SLUICED. *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole fleets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours down. *Dryden.*

To *SLUMBER*. *v. n.* [plumbeus, Saxon; *sluymen*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.
He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Pf.*
Confidence wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton.*
2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.
God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job xxxiii. 15.*

SLU

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here. *Milton.*

To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

To *SLUMBER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sleep; to repose.

1. To lay to sleep.
2. To stupify; to slumber.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* fenefels corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Fairy Queen.*
To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Waller.*

SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sleep; repose.

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.
2. Sleep; repose.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumbers*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; 'till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

Love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLUMBEROUS. *adj.* [from *slumber*.]

SLUMBERY. *adj.* [from *slumber*.]

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.
2. Sleepy; not waking.

Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,
Sleep's gentle powers her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There every eye with *slumberous* chains the bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching; in this *slumberous* agitation, what have you heard her say? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slung*.

The preterite and participle passive of *slung*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *slunk*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iv.*

Back to the thicket *slunk*
The guilty serpent, and well might; for Eve,
Intent now wholly on her taste, nought else
Remember'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To *SLUR*. *v. a.* [*sluris*, Dutch, nasty; *slours*, a slut.]

1. To slay; to soil; to contaminate.
2. To pass lightly; to talk; to mis.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so for their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for?
But to *slur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a fix; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Paint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for *slurring* tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in expelling him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Sermon.*

SLUT. *n. f.* [*slutte*, Dutch.] A dirty woman.

1. A dirty woman.
2. Cricket, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap.

Where fires thou find'st unrank'd, and hearths unswep't,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and *sluttry*. *Shakespeare.*

The fallow skin is for the swartest put;
And love can make a flatterer of a *slut*. *Dryden.*

The veal's all rag, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*

2. A

SMA

1. A word of slight contempt to a woman.
2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant, you're not odious. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Although I know you'll swear,
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy,
'till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTRY. *n. f.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Sluttry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

Where fires thou find'st unrank'd, and hearths unswep't,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and *sluttry*. *Shakespeare.*

These make our girls their *sluttry* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Dryden.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swartish colour was rather *sluttry* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTRY. *adj.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest *sluttry*, it is so *sluttry* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet fowls of cabins, yet indeed they are but *sluttry* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Fortune's displeasure is but *sluttry*, if it smel so strongly as thou speak'st of: I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's but-tering. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttry* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttry* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

SLUTTRILY. *adv.* [from *sluttry*.] In a *sluttry* manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *sluttry*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only fuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttry*ness. *Sidney.*

I look on the infirmity of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louf, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttry*ness and fornication, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray on the Creation.*

SLY. *adj.* [sly, Saxon, dippy and metaphorically deceitful; *sligur*, Ilandick.] Meantly artful; secretly malicious; cunning.

For my fly wyles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Habberd's Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch fly,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Envy is a cursed plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*

SLYLY. *adv.* [from *sly*.] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To *SMACK*. *v. n.* [*smacken*, Saxon; *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

He is but a buffard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakespeare. King John.*

To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste. *Sidney.*

To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the flooring lout;
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

He gives a *smacking* bulf.

To *SMACK*. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.
2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *n. f.* [*smack*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; flavour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him, inasmuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordships, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the fatness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

SMA

It caused the neighbors to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Left dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' effays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden's Persif.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*

7. [Snacca, Saxon; *smackas*, Ilandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [small, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Ilandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.
2. For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Is. lv. 7.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallness* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbutnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

3. Slender; exilè; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. *Kings xix. 12.*

Your fin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it was as *small* as dust. *Deutr. ix. 21.*

Those wad'v their limber fans
For wings, and *small* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small grained sand is esteem'd the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts xix. 23.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Court, city, church, are all dross or *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some mens behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong; weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf I'd have a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SMALLAGE. *n. f.* [from *small* age, because it soon withers. *Simmer*.] A plant. It is a species of parley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is redish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SMALLCOAL. *n. f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMALLCRAFT. *n. f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryden.*

SMALLPOX.